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Washington LABOR MARKET

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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Employment and Training
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Highlights

Labor Market Continues to Strengthen

Rising interest rates, a slowdown in personal income gains and an expanding trade deficit threaten to reduce growth in the economy later this year. Nonetheless, employment continues to move ahead at a brisk pace in both the state and nation with unemployment down to levels not seen since the late 1970's.

Nonfarm Jobs Increase

Total employment in Washington State rose 8,500 between July and August with all of the growth in nonfarm employment. Agricultural payrolls slipped slightly over the month with the berry harvests winding down in Western Washington and the end of the cherry and apricot harvests in Eastern Washington. Farm employment remained strong in August, however, with pears, peaches, early apples and hops being harvested in Eastern Washington and the harvest of miscellaneous vegetables continuing throughout the state.

Volume 11, Number 9

	Aug. 1987* (Prel.)	July 1987* (Rev.)	Aug. 1986
Civilian Labor Force	2,236,800	2,239,700	2,214,600
Total Employment	2,087,500	2,079,000	2,043,800
Total Unemployment	149,300	160,700	170,800
State Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.2	7.7
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.1	6.7

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Unemployment Low

Reflecting the seasonal increase in employment opportunities, total unemployment in Washington State fell from 7.2 percent of the labor force in July to 6.7 percent in August. The rate this August was the lowest for that month since 1979. The drop over the month was greater than usual for this time of the year and after seasonal adjustment the rate fell from 7.4 to 7.2 percent. This was the fifth consecutive month the adjusted rate has declined, indicating that the economy of the state is growing apart from seasonal job gains.

Nationally, unemployment has also dropped substantially as the economy, problems or not, continues to expand. The seasonally adjusted rate this August was 6.0 percent. It was down from 6.8 percent one year ago with most of the improvement coming since February. Unemployment fell over the year for nearly all worker groups; whites, blacks, teenagers, males and females. The breakdown of unemployment by characteristic from the national household survey provides insights on the unemployment situation not available for Washington State. Nonetheless, similar trends likely prevail in this state.

Employment Up For Black Teens Fewer Jobless

While national jobless rates were down for nearly all workers over the year, blacks and teenagers, particularly black teenagers, enjoyed the greatest reduction. Compared with the overall drop of eight-tenths of a point, the unemployment rate for

whites fell from 5.8 to 5.1 percent, while the rate for blacks dropped from 14.6 to 12.4 percent. Teenagers saw their rate move down from 18.0 to 16.0 percent, but the rate for black teens plunged from 40.3 to 29.2 percent year to year. Moreover, the drop occurred as their labor force participation rate rose from nearly 39 percent in August 1986 to almost 46 percent in August 1987. The number of black 16-19 year olds employed jumped over 42 percent year to year, compared to a healthy but much smaller increase of 6.3 percent for all teenagers.

The employment gains by teenagers resulted from rapid growth in retail trade and service jobs normally held by youth, while the drop in their jobless rates was also due to the lack of increase in the number of youth aged 16-19. Black youth benefited to a greater extent because they were underutilized. Even with the improvement noted, however, their jobless rate this August was still more than twice the rate for white teenagers, 14.0 versus 29.2 percent, and their labor force participation rate remained well below that of white youth, 45.9 versus 58.8 percent.

Fewer Than Half of Jobless Lost Last Job

Other significant data from the August national household survey show that less than half of all unemployed workers were jobless because they were laid off or dismissed from their last job (46.6 percent). An estimated 14 percent had quit their former job, more than one-fourth of the unemployed were re-entering the labor force (27.9 percent) and more than one-in-ten were entering the job market for the first time (11.6 percent). Over 44 percent of those unemployed in August had been jobless for less than five weeks. Less than 15 percent had been unemployed 27 weeks or longer.

Nonfarm Jobs up 10,300 In August

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Washington State advanced 10,300 between July and August as seasonal gains in several industries more than offset a drop of 4,100 in public education, which normally declines in August. Manufacturing accounted for 4,500 of the job expansion over the month.

Canneries Humming

Food and kindred products added 3,600 jobs in August to account for the bulk of the new manufacturing jobs. Food processors were busy canning and freezing summer fruits and vegetables; such as beans, sweet corn, peaches and cauliflower; and boosted payrolls 3,000, while plants producing snack foods and beverages saw an upturn in their business. Aerospace added 800 in August, bringing its workforce up to 93,500, for a gain of 5,300 since the beginning of the year. Fabricated metals added 300 with more

seasonal demand from the construction industry. Losses in manufacturing were relatively minor in August. "Other transportation equipment" slipped 200 because of a labor dispute; restrictions on logging because of fire hazard conditions resulted in a dip of 200 in lumber and wood products; and pulp and paper product payrolls were down 200 following past seasonal patterns.

Construction At Peak

Construction advanced to what may be its peak level of the year in August with a gain of 2,600 to lead the expansion in the nonmanufacturing industries. Seasonal growth in wholesale trade added 1,600 jobs, mainly at fruit and vegetable warehouses in Eastern Washington. Other sizable expansions were noted in retail trade, up 900, and services, up 2,400. Tourist business and county fairs accounted for most of the new jobs in these industries. Reporting higher employment were hotels, motels, resorts, amusements (fairs, carnivals, and amusement parks) and restaurants (including food and beverage stands).

Education Payrolls Drop Seasonally

Government went against the overall trend in August, but the loss resulted from a normal seasonal cutback in public education which fell 4,100. The loss was cushioned by seasonal gains at parks, playgrounds, forests and in other public outdoor jobs to reduce the drop in civilian government payrolls to 2,300. September, however, will see a substantial gain in public education employment because of the beginning of a new school year.

Growth Accelerates

The year-to-year comparison of employment in the state continues to show substantial job growth in the state's economy, apart from the normal summer expansion. In August nonfarm employment in the state was up 64,700, or 3.6 percent. And despite the age of the current upturn, employment growth in the state is still accelerating. In August 1986, the year-to-year job gain was 49,500 or 2.9 percent.

Aerospace continues to provide a driving force behind the current expansion with a gain of 6,800 over the year to account for over half of the state's new manufacturing jobs. Lumber employment was up 2,000 over the year in August, but employment in the industry in August 1986 had not yet recovered from a major labor-management dispute which was settled in late July. Moreover, even though the industry was setting record production levels this year, its employment this August was down 16,300, or 29 percent, from August 1978. Stiff competition from Canadian producers resulted in widespread automation and the closure of less efficient operations in recent years.

Trade and Services Lead Growth

In the nonmanufacturing industries, trade and the services industries continued to furnish most of the new jobs as is the case nationally. In Washington State 41,200 new jobs were created in the trade and service industries over the year to account for 65 percent of all new nonfarm payroll jobs in the state.

Elsewhere in nonmanufacturing, construction employment was up 4,500 year to year. The recent drop in housing starts resulting from the run-up in interest rates has not yet been reflected in the employment data. Meanwhile, public and commercial projects have been creating additional jobs in the building trades. Transportation-communications-utilities added 3,600 workers from August 1986, mainly in trucking which expands with growth in general business activity. Air transportation also posted a significant gain. Government, up 2,000, and finance-insurance-real estate, up 1,500, posted relatively modest gains over the year. Cutbacks at banks limited growth in finance, while budget limitations checked growth in public payrolls.

Area Development

Unemployment declined in most areas of the state in August, but the largest reductions occurred in areas where agriculture, food processing and fruit-vegetable warehouse activities were expanding. Major metropolitan areas also recorded lower unemployment as additional tourist business and an expanding construction industry created employment opportunities.

In Eastern Washington the jobless rate dropped a full point between July and August, from 8.9 to 7.9 percent, while the reduction in Western Washington was more modest, from 6.7 to 6.3 percent. Trends, however, were mixed within the areas. Yakima County had one of the largest reductions in unemployment on the east side, falling from 11.0 to 8.6 over the month. The peach, pear, hop and early apple harvest boosted employment in food processing, fruit packing as well as agriculture in the Yakima area. The Tri-Cities Metropolitan Area, on the other hand, with a different agriculture mix saw its rate remain unchanged over the month at 8.8 percent. Spokane's rate dropped from 6.9 to 6.6 percent with a pick up in tourist activity.

Tourist Business Helps Lower Unemployment

Additional tourist activity also provided more jobs in the Seattle and Tacoma metropolitan areas. Continued growth in aerospace jobs benefited both areas too: many Tacoma area residents work at King County aerospace plants. The unemployment rate in the

Seattle Metropolitan Area fell from 5.9 to 5.6 percent, while Tacoma's rate dropped from 7.8 to 7.3 percent.

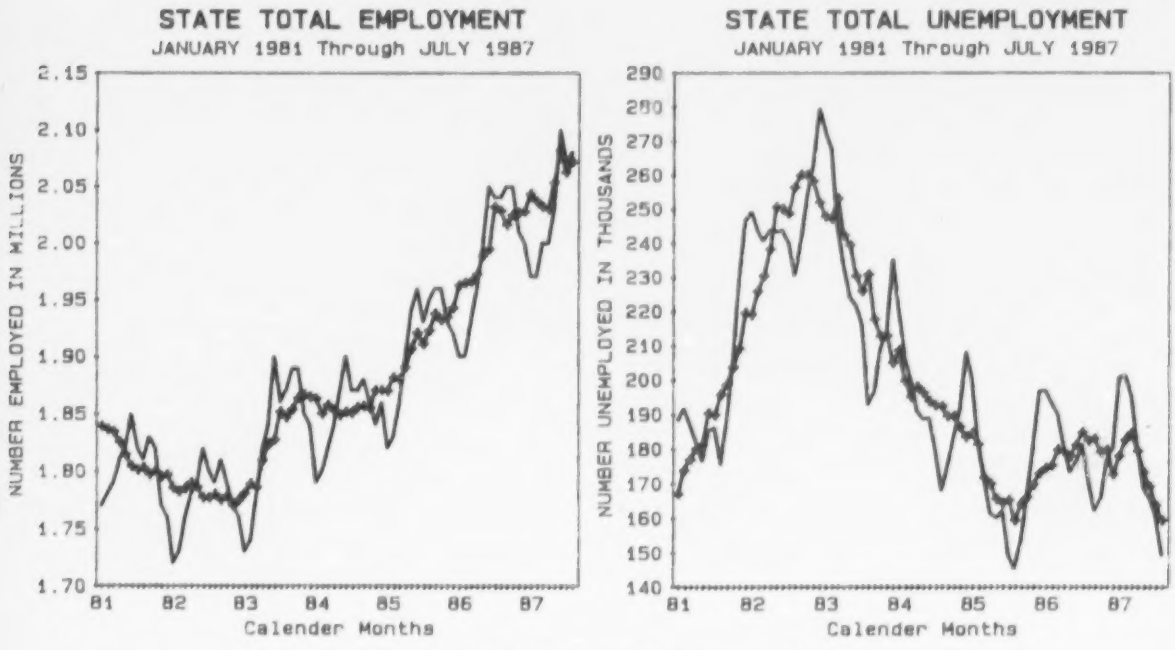
Unemployment Remains High In Lumber Areas

Lumber employment was relatively stable statewide over the month, but changes occurred in individual areas. Unemployment rates were mixed in counties highly dependent on this industry. The rate in Pacific County edged up from 8.9 to 9.2 percent; Grays Harbor County saw its rate hold even at 9.3 percent, while the rate in Lewis County fell from 9.8 to 9.0 percent. Overall, however, the unemployment rate in counties dependent on the lumber industry at 9.0 percent remained excessive.

Job Total Down In Eastern Washington Over The Year

Total employment in Eastern Washington expanded in August because of seasonal growth, but employment east of the Cascades actually declined slightly over the year. Nonetheless, unemployment fell significantly on the state's east side from August 1986.

By contrast, employment in Western Washington jumped 44,300 year to year, but unemployment fell only 13,000. Many of the less populated counties in Western Washington show a trend similar to Eastern Washington's over the year; employment little changed but unemployment down. The logical assumption is that many jobless workers are moving to the Puget Sound area where jobs are more plentiful than in their home areas.



INDUSTRY NOTES

Plywood Mill Reopens

WTD Industries reopened the former North Pacific Plywood Inc. plant in Graham (near Tacoma) in September. The plant closed nine months ago and was purchased by WTD through U.S. Bankruptcy Court. WTD has purchased 24 distressed wood products plants in the Northwest since 1983. The plant, reopened as Graham Plywood Co., resumed operating with 50 workers, many of whom were former North Pacific Plywood workers. The new firm expects to eventually hire 125 workers and operate four shifts. Full production may be reached by the end of the year.

Wood Fabricators to Relocate in Fresno

Wood Fabricators Inc., whose Yelm plant was destroyed by fire in August, has decided to relocate its business in Fresno. The firm had employed 85 workers in Yelm and will set up a temporary production line there employing 15-20 workers to serve immediate customers. Wood Fabricators builds wood pallets and wood reels for cable and most are sold in California. Reduced transportation costs were a major factor in the decision to relocate in Fresno. Former employees will have the opportunity to work in the Fresno plant after it is constructed.

Home Port Contract Awarded

The Navy awarded a $26.3 million contract at the end of September to begin construction of the Everett home port for a Navy Carrier Battle Group. Construction is scheduled to start in 60 days, but environmental groups are threatening legal action. The initial contract will include demolition of some existing buildings, site preparation, and the installation of utilities.

New Contract For Edmonds Teachers

A strike by 950 Edmonds teachers ended in late September when the teachers voted to accept a new contract by an 86 percent margin. The teachers did not get the limitation on classroom size they sought, but most teachers with overcrowded classes will receive help from aides and extra funds for supplies.

Electronics Warehouse For Tacoma

Mitsubishi Electric Sales America, Inc. will lease a 106,000 square foot building to be built on the Tacoma tideflats. The facility will be used to import and then distribute electronic goods in Canada and the northern half of the United States. No employment projections were available for the new facility, but Mitsubishi is expected to bring thousands of shipping containers through the Port of Tacoma, creating jobs for employees of shipping and transportation companies. The building is expected to be completed by next summer. Mitsubishi is the second large Japanese company to locate a major electronics distribution facility in Tacoma, which points up the growing importance of foreign trade.

Washington Ranks High In Foreign Trade

According to U.S. Census Bureau statistics, Washington State ranked fifth in exports and twelfth in imports among the states in the first seven months of 1987. Estimates indicate from one-in-six to one-in-four jobs in the state depend on foreign trade .

A study commissioned by the Washington State Department of Trade and Economic Development indicated that more than $2,350 worth of products were exported from Washington State in 1985 for every state resident. The rate on a per capita basis was more than twice the national average. The major state exports were airplanes and forest and agricultural products. The largest customers for these products were Japan, followed by Canada, South Korea, England, China, Taiwan and Australia.

Tacoma Boat Wins Big Navy Contract

In early October Tacoma Boatbuilding Co. was awarded an $18.5 million dollar Navy contract to build two submarine detection vessels. Construction of the vessels will start soon and will provide 250 jobs at the shipyard through October 1, 1989. Winning the contract was particularly significant for the firm and its employees since the company was reorganized and emerged from bankruptcy in September.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Continued Growth Likely

The U.S. trade deficit widened in July; consumer prices accelerated in August, and interest rates jumped in September. Nonetheless, a variety of surveys and the Index of Leading economic indicators suggest the economy will continue to expand for some time.

Trade Deficit Grows

The nation's trade deficit increased in July because of a 1.8 percent increase in imports and a 0.6 percent drop in exports. Much of the increase in imports, however, resulted from a sharp rise in oil imports at higher prices, likely caused by stock piling because of concern that conflict in the Persian Gulf could disrupt supplies.

Analysts also said that the trade balance normally deteriorates in July, and trade data are not seasonally adjusted. In addition, higher import prices caused some of the deterioration. Many economists believe that the trade deficit has been closing in terms of volume. Nonetheless, a substantial reduction in the deficit appears to be a long way off.

CPI Up

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.5 percent in August, posting its largest jump in eight months. In the first eight months of 1987, the CPI rose at an average annual rate of 5.1 percent, well above the 1.9 percent increase for 1986. While the upward climb in 1986 was checked by falling oil prices, rising oil prices account for much of the increase this year. Gasoline prices have risen 21.4 percent since January, but analysts noted that oil prices have began to decline and that the worst of the price increases for this year appear to be over.

Fixed-Rate Mortgage Rates Top 11 Percent

Conventional fixed-rate mortgages rose to over 11 percent in mid-September for the first time since late 1985. The rate one-year earlier was 10.1 percent. Analysts attributed the latest spurt in mortgage rates to investors' concern over inflation and the Federal Reserve Board's decision to raise the discount rate, the rate which the Federal Reserve charges on loans it makes to banks. This led banks and other lending institutions to raise their rates as well. Whatever the cause, higher mortgage rates will reduce housing starts further. In August, housing starts were at their lowest level in more than four years, largely because of previous increases in mortgage rates.

Executives Optimistic

A survey by the business-supported Conference Board of 1,000 senior executives in September showed the "biggest rise in confidence sentiment in over a year," according to the group's senior economist. Meanwnile, a recent Dunn and Bradstreet Corp. survey indicated sales expectations for the fourth quarter were at the highest level in three years. According to the firm's chief economist, the major reason for the optimism is the weaker U.S. dollar which is boosting demand from foreign countries.

The monthly survey of purchasing agents from 250 industrial companies by the National Association of Purchasing Management was also positive in August. Production climbed in August for the eighth consecutive month, according to the survey. Approximately 33 percent of the buying agents reported increased production at their firms, while only eight percent reported declines. New orders also picked up, with 36 percent indicating rising orders compared with 13 percent who reported declining orders. The composite index of the purchasing agents rose to 59.9 percent in August, its highest level since April 1984. When the index is above 50 percent, it generally indicates the economy is expanding.

Leading Indicators Up Again

Capping the positive indicators for August was a rise in the Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main barometer of future economic activity. The index rose 0.6 percent in August to post its seventh consecutive monthly increase. The rise on a monthly basis has been modest but consistent, reflecting an economy which is growing moderately and likely to continue its slow growth for several more months.

Leading indicators contributing to the upward movement in the index in August were a decline in new claims for unemployment insurance and an increase in stock market prices. The money supply and building permits were up slightly. Leading indicators showing losses were orders for plant and equipment, sensitive material prices, and the index for business deliveries. A slight decline was reported in orders for consumer goods. Data on inventories and credit outstanding were not available for the preliminary August estimate.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

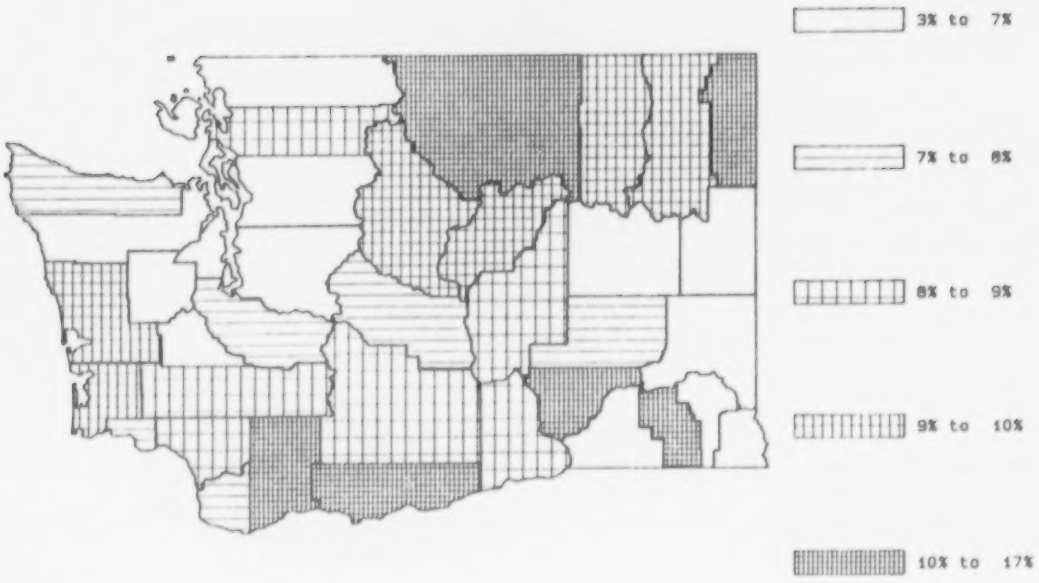
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

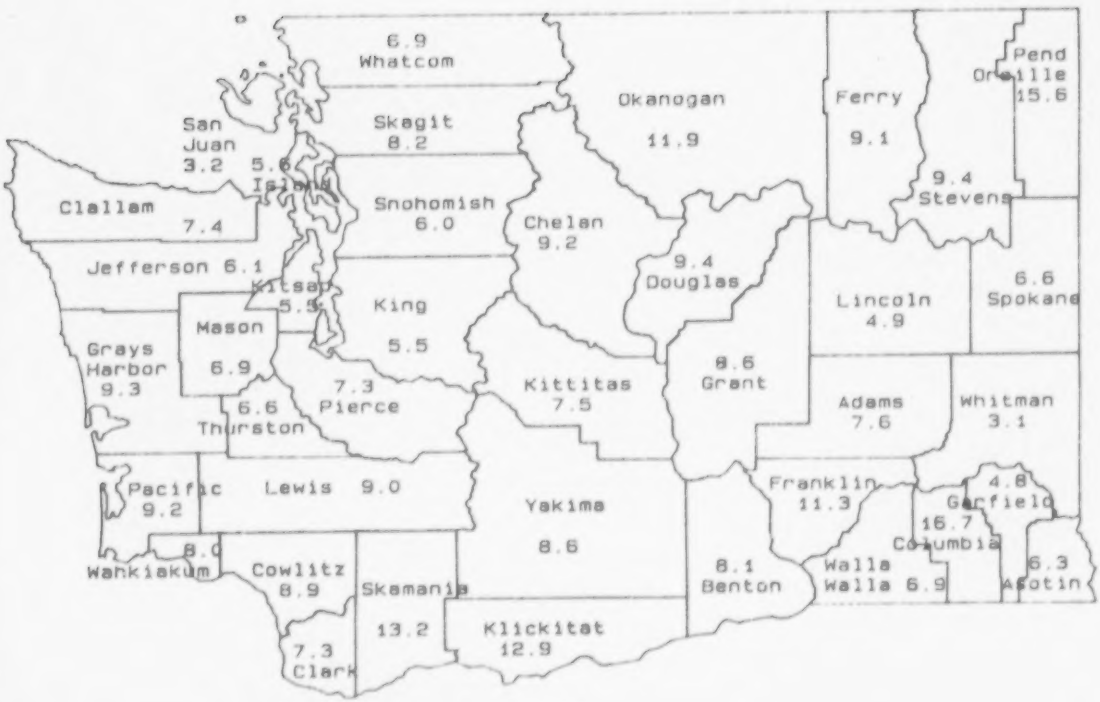
	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Aug. 1987	July 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	July 1987
U.S. City Average	342.7	340.8	328.6	4.3	3.9
	Jan.-June 1987	Jan.-June 1986		Jan.-June '86 to Jan.-June '87	
Seattle*	329.7	324.9		1.5	

* The Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer develops bimonthly CPI data for the Seattle area. Beginning this year the Seattle index will be published twice a year. The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

AUGUST UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State of Washington 6.7





Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 9/30/87
Benchmark: 1986

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	AUGUST 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				JULY 1987 REVISED 1/				AUGUST 1986 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,236,800	2,087,500	149,300	6.7	2,239,700	2,079,000	160,700	7.2	2,214,600	2,043,800	170,800	7.7
Bellingham MSA	58,300	54,300	4,000	6.9	58,500	54,200	4,300	7.4	57,300	52,700	4,600	8.0
Bremerton MSA	72,200	68,200	4,000	5.5	71,700	67,500	4,200	5.9	70,900	66,400	4,500	6.3
Olympia MSA	71,500	66,800	4,700	6.6	71,700	66,600	5,100	7.1	70,600	65,000	5,600	7.9
Seattle PMSA	988,900	933,100	55,800	5.6	991,300	933,000	58,300	5.9	965,900	905,100	60,800	6.3
King County 2/	788,400	744,700	43,700	5.5	790,300	744,500	45,800	5.8	769,100	722,300	46,800	6.1
Snohomish County 2/	200,600	188,500	12,100	6.0	200,900	188,400	12,500	6.2	196,800	182,800	14,000	7.1
Spokane MSA	160,900	150,300	10,600	6.6	161,600	150,500	11,100	6.9	161,700	149,700	12,000	7.4
Tacoma PMSA	238,000	220,600	17,400	7.3	236,100	217,600	18,500	7.8	232,600	213,500	19,100	8.2
Tri-Cities MSA	67,900	61,900	6,000	8.8	69,100	63,000	6,100	8.8	69,400	62,600	6,800	9.8
Benton County 2/	51,900	47,700	4,200	8.1	53,000	48,600	4,400	8.3	53,300	48,300	5,000	9.4
Franklin County 2/	15,900	14,100	1,800	11.3	16,200	14,400	1,800	11.1	16,100	14,300	1,800	11.2
Vancouver PMSA	108,300	100,400	7,900	7.3	107,700	99,100	8,600	8.0	106,700	97,900	8,800	8.2
Yakima MSA	92,900	84,900	8,000	8.6	90,600	80,600	10,000	11.0	94,100	83,300	10,800	11.5
Adams	6,710	6,200	510	7.6	6,960	5,960	1,000	14.4	7,010	6,210	800	11.4
Asotin	8,700	8,150	550	6.3	8,800	8,180	620	7.0	8,490	7,870	620	7.3
Clallam	23,430	21,690	1,740	7.4	23,210	21,380	1,830	7.9	22,930	20,790	2,140	9.3
Columbia	1,860	1,550	310	16.7	2,040	1,710	330	16.2	1,780	1,490	290	16.3
Cowlitz	32,560	29,670	2,890	8.9	33,940	30,720	3,220	9.5	34,530	30,910	3,620	10.5
Ferry	2,630	2,390	240	9.1	2,610	2,380	230	8.8	2,690	2,380	310	11.5
Garfield	1,050	1,000	50	4.8	1,120	1,070	50	4.5	1,100	1,030	70	6.4
Grant	26,190	23,930	2,260	8.6	26,310	23,430	2,880	10.9	27,430	25,040	2,390	8.7
Grays Harbor	25,860	23,450	2,410	9.3	25,910	23,490	2,420	9.3	26,460	23,350	3,110	11.8
Island	17,840	16,840	1,000	5.6	17,900	16,930	970	5.4	17,230	16,260	970	5.6
Jefferson	8,790	8,250	540	6.1	8,570	8,010	560	6.5	8,520	7,920	600	7.0
Kittitas	11,320	10,470	850	7.5	10,830	9,800	1,030	9.5	11,260	10,440	820	7.3
Klickitat	7,080	6,170	910	12.9	7,560	6,240	1,320	17.5	8,090	7,130	960	11.9
Lewis	23,920	21,760	2,160	9.0	24,220	21,840	2,380	9.8	24,610	21,950	2,660	10.8
Lincoln	4,500	4,280	220	4.9	4,700	4,460	240	5.1	4,720	4,480	240	5.1
Mason	12,830	11,950	880	6.9	12,780	11,790	990	7.7	13,220	12,070	1,150	8.7
Okanogan	16,070	14,150	1,920	11.9	15,630	13,530	2,100	13.4	16,360	13,880	2,480	15.2
Pacific	6,990	6,350	640	9.2	6,960	6,340	620	8.9	7,470	6,690	780	10.4
Pend Oreille	2,940	2,480	460	15.6	2,950	2,490	460	15.6	3,530	2,980	550	15.6
San Juan	6,180	5,980	200	3.2	5,990	5,800	190	3.2	5,880	5,660	220	3.7
Skagit	35,160	32,270	2,890	8.2	35,980	32,780	3,200	8.9	34,560	31,130	3,430	9.9
Skamania	2,420	2,100	320	13.2	2,410	2,090	320	13.3	2,410	2,060	350	14.5
Stevens	11,200	10,150	1,050	9.4	11,150	10,030	1,120	10.0	11,160	9,900	1,260	11.3
Wahkiakum	1,120	1,030	90	8.0	1,200	1,090	110	9.2	1,170	1,040	130	11.1
Walla Walla	22,270	20,730	1,540	6.9	23,310	21,590	1,720	7.4	23,300	21,600	1,700	7.3
Wenatchee Labor Area	41,450	37,610	3,840	9.3	41,710	37,620	4,090	9.8	42,360	36,860	5,500	13.0
Chelan County 2/	27,990	25,420	2,570	9.2	28,350	25,420	2,930	10.3	28,820	24,910	3,910	13.6
Douglas County 2/	13,460	12,190	1,270	9.4	13,360	12,200	1,160	8.7	13,530	11,950	1,580	11.7
Whitman	16,970	16,440	530	3.1	16,790	16,290	500	3.0	17,180	16,470	710	4.1

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

September 29, 1987
Benchmark: 1986

	AUGUST 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				JULY 1987 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,231,800	2,091,100	140,700	6.3	2,225,200	2,067,600	157,600	7.1
Bellingham MSA	58,200	54,400	3,800	6.5	58,100	53,900	4,200	7.2
Bremerton MSA	72,000	68,300	3,700	5.1	71,300	67,200	4,100	5.8
Olympia MSA	71,300	66,900	4,400	6.2	71,200	66,200	5,000	7.0
Seattle PMSA	987,300	934,700	52,600	5.3	985,000	927,800	57,200	5.8
King County 2/	787,200	746,000	41,200	5.2	785,300	740,400	44,900	5.7
Snohomish County 2/	200,200	188,800	11,400	5.7	199,600	187,400	12,200	6.1
Spokane MSA	160,600	150,600	10,000	6.2	160,600	149,700	10,900	6.8
Tacoma MSA	237,400	221,000	16,400	6.9	234,500	216,400	18,100	7.7
Tri-Cities MSA	67,600	62,000	5,600	8.3	68,700	62,700	6,000	8.7
Benton County 2/	51,800	47,800	4,000	7.7	52,600	48,300	4,300	8.2
Franklin County 2/	15,900	14,200	1,700	10.7	16,000	14,300	1,700	10.6
Vancouver PMSA	108,000	100,600	7,400	6.9	107,100	98,600	8,500	7.9
Yakima MSA	92,500	85,000	7,500	8.1	89,900	80,100	9,800	10.9
Adams	6,690	6,210	480	7.2	6,910	5,930	980	14.2
Asotin	8,680	8,160	520	6.0	8,750	8,140	610	7.0
Clallam	23,360	21,720	1,640	7.0	23,050	21,260	1,790	7.8
Columbia	1,840	1,550	290	15.8	2,020	1,700	320	15.8
Cowlitz	32,440	29,720	2,720	8.4	33,710	30,550	3,160	9.4
Ferry	2,610	2,390	220	8.4	2,580	2,360	220	8.5
Garfield	1,050	1,000	50	4.8	1,110	1,060	50	4.5
Grant	26,100	23,970	2,130	8.2	26,130	23,300	2,830	10.8
Grays Harbor	25,770	23,490	2,280	8.8	25,730	23,360	2,370	9.2
Island	17,810	16,870	940	5.3	17,780	16,830	950	5.3
Jefferson	8,770	8,260	510	5.8	8,520	7,970	550	6.5
Kittitas	11,290	10,490	800	7.1	10,750	9,740	1,010	9.4
Klickitat	7,040	6,180	860	12.2	7,510	6,210	1,300	17.3
Lewis	23,830	21,790	2,040	8.6	24,050	21,720	2,330	9.7
Lincoln	4,490	4,290	200	4.5	4,670	4,430	240	5.1
Mason	12,800	11,970	830	6.5	12,690	11,720	970	7.6
Okanogan	15,980	14,170	1,810	11.3	15,500	13,450	2,050	13.2
Pacific	6,970	6,360	610	8.8	6,910	6,310	600	8.7
Pend Oreille	2,910	2,480	430	14.8	2,930	2,480	450	15.4
San Juan	6,180	5,990	190	3.1	5,960	5,770	190	3.2
Skagit	35,060	32,330	2,730	7.8	35,740	32,600	3,140	8.8
Skamania	2,410	2,110	300	12.4	2,390	2,080	310	13.0
Stevens	11,160	10,170	990	8.9	11,070	9,980	1,090	9.8
Wahkiakum	1,120	1,030	90	8.0	1,190	1,080	110	9.2
Walla Walla	22,210	20,760	1,450	6.5	23,160	21,470	1,690	7.3
Wenatchee Labor Area	41,300	37,680	3,620	8.8	41,420	37,410	4,010	9.7
Chelan County 2/	27,890	25,460	2,430	8.7	28,160	25,280	2,880	10.2
Douglas County 2/	13,410	12,210	1,200	8.9	13,270	12,130	1,140	8.6
Whitman	16,970	16,470	500	2.9	16,690	16,200	490	2.9

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 2/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	Aug. 1987 (Prel.)	Jul. 1987 (Rev.)	Aug. 1986 (Rev.)	Jul. 1986 (Rev.)	Numerical Change: Jul. 87 to Aug. 87	Numerical Change: Aug. 86 to Aug. 87
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY....	1847.1	1836.8	1782.4	1775.0	10.3	64.7
MANUFACTURING.....	321.1	316.6	309.1	302.7	4.5	12.0
Durable Goods.....	224.0	223.0	213.7	211.4	1.0	10.3
Lumber & Wood Products.....	40.9	41.1	38.9	36.9 4/	-0.2	2.0
Furniture & Fixtures.....	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	0.1	0.3
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	0.0	0.0
Primary Metals.....	11.6	11.5	11.4 4/	11.4	0.1	0.2
Aluminum.....	7.6	7.5	7.2 4/	7.2	0.1	0.4
Fabricated Metals.....	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.1	0.3	0.4
Machinery.....	28.6	28.5	28.7	29.2	0.1	-0.1
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)...	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.8	0.0	0.0
Electrical Equip.....	12.2	12.1	12.3	12.4	0.1	-0.1
Transportation Equip.....	106.1	105.5	98.8	98.2	0.6	7.3
Aerospace.....	93.5	92.7	86.7	85.9	0.8	6.8
Other Transp. Equip.....	12.6 4/	12.8	12.1	12.3	-0.2	0.5
Instruments & Related.....	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.6	0.0	0.1
Misc. Manufacturing.....	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods.....	97.1	93.6	95.4	91.3	3.5	1.7
Food & Kindred Products....	33.5	29.9	33.4	29.3	3.6	0.1
Canned & Preserved Foods.	12.6	9.6	13.1	9.7	3.0	-0.5
Apparel & Allied Products..	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.2	0.2	0.2
Paper & Allied Products....	17.5	17.7	17.4	17.6	-0.2	0.1
Printing & Publishing.....	19.3	19.4	18.6 4/	18.7	-0.1	0.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	0.0	0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/..	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.9	0.0	0.5
MINING & QUARRYING	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	0.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION.....	97.9 4/	95.3 4/	93.4	90.3 4/	2.6	4.5
TRANSP.,COMM. & UTIL.....	101.2 4/	100.5 4/	97.6	97.0	0.7	3.6
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	467.3	464.8	442.6	439.7	2.5	24.7
Wholesale Trade.....	113.8	112.2	109.2	108.2	1.6	4.6
Retail Trade.....	353.5	352.6	333.4	331.5	0.9	20.1
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	108.5	108.6	107.0	106.7	-0.1	1.5
SERVICES.....	414.2	411.8	397.7	395.7	2.4	16.5
Health Services.....	128.8	128.6	123.3	123.3	0.2	5.5
GOVERNMENT.....	333.9	336.2	331.9	339.9	-2.3	2.0
Federal.....	73.9	74.0	71.5	72.9	-0.1	2.4
State & Local.....	260.0	262.2	260.4	267.0	-2.2	-0.4
Education.....	116.7	120.8	117.1	124.4	-4.1	-0.4
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES.....	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.2	0.1	0.0

_1/ These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable to data released in previous years than are official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

_2/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

_3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

_4/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim Aug Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Aug-87	July-87	Aug-86	Aug-87	July-87	Aug-86	Aug-87	July-87	Aug-86
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	193,500	$465.31	$475.99	$450.08	39.3	39.6	38.8	$11.84	$12.02	$11.60
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	35,600	$381.99	$416.25	$371.69	35.7	37.5	34.9	$10.70	$11.10	$10.65
Primary Metal Industries	9,200	$542.92	$543.19	**$530.45	43.6	43.7	42.2	$12.45	$12.43	$12.57
Fabricated Metal Products	8,300	$436.16	$427.43	$450.96	39.4	38.3	40.3	$11.07	$11.16	$11.19
Machinery	16,900	$375.71	$377.06	$378.88	39.3	39.9	39.1	$9.56	$9.45	$9.69
Food and Kindred Products	24,600	$354.05	$373.60	$351.36	36.5	37.1	37.7	$9.70	$10.07	$9.32
Chemical and Allied Products	5,100	$619.05	$614.55	$575.87	42.9	42.5	40.9	$14.43	$14.46	$14.08
Transportation Equipment	44,000	** $613.28	$603.59	$557.86	42.5	41.8	41.6	$14.43	$14.44	$13.41
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	59,800	** $608.58	**$605.13	**$581.08	37.8	37.4	36.5	$16.10	$16.18	$15.92
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	282,200	$342.52	$334.18	$326.06	36.4	35.4	34.0	$9.41	$9.44	$9.59

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management disputes.

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